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ESTECK Status Report [Abridged]

WARNING!

The ES Teck system [$\underline{www.esteck.ca}$] does not replace any existing other medical examinations.

The ES Teck system[www.esteck.ca] is not used for diagnosis. It is intended for use as a monitoring medical system. Only the Physician can make a diagnosis.

All results should be considered in the clinical context of the patient's case history, symptoms, known diagnosis, current medications, treatment plan and therapies. Final status report is the sole responsibility of the practitioner.

Subject ID	Practitioner		
First/Last Name: Geoff Bond	Address:		
Weight: 170.0 Pounds			
Height: 5 Feet 8 Inch	Title:		
Gender: Male			
Measurement conditions	Name : Administrator		
Examination performed at: 9-13-2009 12:17	Physician's notes:		
Registration method: A1 (70,0,100,100,0) N1			
(54,0,100,100,0)			
Examination performed with a ES Teck Sensors Analyzer Manufactured by L.D			
Technology. ISO 13485 Owner/Operator Number: 9097859. Establishment			
Registration Number: 3006146787. CE 0535 Class IIa. 510k number K083229 Class 2 Regulation Number: 882.5050 870.2340 / 870 ES Teck sensor is			
accredited as electrical equipment type BF according to the standards EN			
60601-1-1			
CEM according to the standards EN60601-1-2			
Clinical context			
Symptoms:			
CHECK-UP			
NO SYMPTOM, NO TREATMENT			
Medications :			
Reason for consultation: [Demonstration]	Signature of the practitioner :		

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SPo2 % and Photoelectrical Plethysmograph

SpO2%: Hemoglobin oxygen saturation in percent

Al (Augmentation Index): Indicator of the elasticity of the carotid artery .Increased value is related to a decreased elasticity of the carotid artery and possible hypercholesterolemia

EEI (Ejection Elastic Index): Relation with LV ejection and elasticity of large artery.

DDI (Dicrotic Dilation Index): Relation with contraction, tension and stiffness of small artery.

DEI (Dicrotic Elastic Index): Relation with blood flow to peripheral artery.

PR (Pulse Rate): Heart rate according to the LV ejection

Etc (Estimated Cardiac Ejection time): Estimated Cardiac Ejection time related to the LV function

PH (Pulse Height): Related to Peripheral blood volume

SDPTG Aging: Estimated of the vascular system age [apparently the age of a 25 year old]

SDPTG Aging Index: Mathematical calculation of the aging index from the SDPTG

b/a: The absolute value Increased with age. Marker of the Heart Left ventricle function.

-d/a: The absolute value decreased with age. Marker of Hypertension.



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HRV

Heart Rate Variability (HRV) is the mathematical analysis of the time between the Heart rate.

Time domain analysis Comments

Mean values of RR or NN intervals: means of the time between all intervals between each heart beat.

Maximum values (Mx): Longest interval in time Minimum values (Mn): Shortest interval in time

Mx-Mn: The difference between the longest and shortest interval

MxDMn: Indicator of Irregular Heart beat.

SDNN: SDNN should be an indicator of both sympathetic and parasympathetic regulation.

An SDNN < 50 ms is considered to be a depressed HRV score. Increased (up to 74%) after exercise training. It can be

increased in case of stopping smoking (20%) or uptake of supplements (micro nutrition). **RMSSD:** Indicator of parasympathetic activity. Reflects the electrical stability of the Heart. RMSSD and SDNN both reduced indicate an increase in the risk of heart disease occurrence.

NN50 count: Indicator of heart rhythm stability **pNN50 %:** Indicator of heart rhythm stability **Stress Index SI:** Indicator for coronary contraction

K30/15: Indicator of vagal syndrome

Spectrum analysis comments

5 min total power: indicator for Diabetic neuropathy (Decreased)

Power % VLF: Indicator of psycho emotional tension

Power %LF: Indicator of sympathetic activity. Increased with hypertension.

For Athletic, LF increased should be an indicator of overtraining.

Power %HF:. Indicator of parasympathetic or vagal activity. Increased with cardiopathy and hypotensive medications

Indicator of Diabetic neuropathy (decreased). For Athletic, HF should be indicator of training,

LF/HF: Ratio LF/HF. ANS (Autonomic Nervous System) balance. Decreased in case of bad prognostic after MI.

Increased in hyperthermia and fibromyalgia

VLF ms2: No interpretation.

LF ms2: Indicator of both sympathetic and parasympathetic system

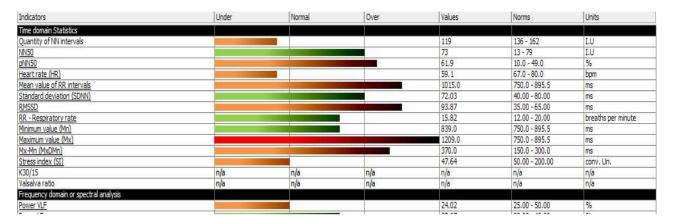
HF ms2: Indicator of the parasympathetic or vagal activity

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HRV results



Frequency domain or spectral analysis

Indicators	Under	Normal	Over	Values	Norms	Units
Power LF				32.67	22.00 - 46.00	%
Power HF				43.31	22.00 - 34.00	%
Ratio of ANS activity (LF / HF)				0.75	0.50 - 2.00	I.U
Total power				9.03	1,60 - 6,40	ms2
Total power VLF (0.00333 - 0.04) Hz			1	783.83	815.68 - 1631.37	ms2
Total power LF (0.04 - 0.15) Hz				1065,94	717.80 - 1500.86	ms2
Total power HF (0.15 - 0.4) Hz				1412.96	717.80 - 1109.33	ms2
Measurement's conditions						
Extrasystoles				0	< 4	
Group extrasystoles				0	<1	
Artefacte				1		

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EIS analysis

The EIS system is measuring the human body conductivity. The below indicators are the mathematical analysis of the conductivity signals .

Time domain analysis comments:

SDC (Standard Deviation Conductivity): Indicator of the of the cells' exchanges level for each specified body system . EPA-SPA (End Point Average-Start Point Average): Indicator of the tissue oxygen diffusion for each specified body system.

Frequency domain Analysis comments:

ESG graph VLF: Total power of the very low blood flow ESG graph LF: Total power of the low blood flow ESG graph HF: Total power of the high blood flow Ratio HF/VLF: Microcirculation blood flow Index

